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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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COUNTRY Argentina/USSR/Balkans/Poland

DATE: 25X1A

SUBJECT Slav Press in Argentina

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This document is hereby regraded CONFIDENTIAL in accordance with the letter of 16 October 1973 from the Director of Central Intelligence to the Archivist of the United States.

PAGES 2

25X1A

SUPPLEMENT

ORIGIN

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1. The Slav press in Argentina has undergone many changes since the reported subsidizing by the Soviet Embassy () of certain Slav papers and the recent purchase of Kurier Polski printing establishment () by the Slav Union of Argentina.

2. Below is the available information on the various pro-Soviet and/or Communist Slav papers published in Argentina:

Paper	Ethnic Group	Circulation	Published
<u>Vlastenec</u>	Czechoslovak	2,500	Weekly
<u>Polska Wyzwolona</u>	Polish	3,500	"
<u>Yugoslavenski Vjesnik</u>	Yugoslav	8,500	"
<u>Nazh Golos</u>	Byelorussian	5,000	"
<u>Switlo</u>	Ukrainian	3,500	"
<u>Vienybe</u>	Lithuanian	3,000	"
<u>Wrazdane</u> (Renacimiento)	Bulgarian	2,800	"
<u>Union Eslava</u>	Slav Union	5,000	Bi-weekly
<u>Slovenski Lud</u>	Slovak	2,000	Weekly
<u>Nova Doba</u>	Czechoslovak	1,500	Bi-weekly
<u>Zveno</u> (magazine)	Russian	600	Bi-weekly

3. Vienybe is not, strictly speaking, a Slav paper but is included in the list because it cooperates closely with the Slav Union and is printed in the new Editorial Eslava, Chareas 433, Buenos Aires.

4. Nova Doba is definitely pro-Communist and pro-Soviet. In a previous report it was catalogued moderately pro-Soviet (). It is also printed in the Editorial Eslava.

5. Zveno (Link) is published by D. Poluyan and is believed to be subsidized by the Soviet Embassy through Igor Budarin, First Secretary. It is printed in the Editorial Eslava.

6. Anti-Soviet and/or anti-Communist papers in Argentina:

Document No. 003

NO CHANGE in Class.

DECLASSIFIED

Class. CHANGED TO: DECLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL

DDA Memo, 4 Apr 77

Auth: DDA REG. 77/1763

Date: 7 April 78 By: 017

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-2-

Paper	Ethnic Group	Circulation	Published
<u>Glos Polski</u>	Polish	1,000	Weekly
<u>Protest</u>	Yugoslav	1,800	Bi-weekly
<u>Vostnik</u>	Russian	600	"
<u>Balsas</u>	Lithuanian	2,000	Weekly
<u>Zinius</u>	Lithuanian	2,000	Monthly or bi-weekly
<u>Nowy Kurier</u>	Polish	2,000	Weekly
<u>Velehrad</u>	Czechoslovak	400	Monthly
<u>Rog i Ojczyzna</u> (Dios y Patria)	Polish	400	"
<u>Nash Klych</u>	Ukrainian	1,600	Weekly
<u>Ukrainskie Slovo</u>	"	1,900	"
<u>Tabor</u>	Czechoslovak	Not known	Every 20 days

7. Glos Polski is subsidized by the Patronato Polaco, Avenida Leandro N. Alem 641, Buenos Aires, which in turn is affiliated with the Union of Poles in the Argentine Republic, Calle Curupayti 2883, Valentin Alsina, Buenos Aires. Glos Polski is expected to increase in circulation and importance now that Kurier Polski has ceased publishing.
8. Protest has been a bi-weekly newspaper for approximately four months, but it was merely a bulletin before that time. (Fnu) Defranceski is the director and editor of Protest, but it is believed that Dr. Filip M. Dominicovich, the former Yugoslav Charge d'Affaires in Argentina, is the guiding spirit. Defranceski was formerly connected with the Yugoslav Legation in Buenos Aires and was considered pro-Tito, but the reason for his change of mind is not known. Formerly the paper was printed at the Kurier Polski printing establishment, but recently it is reported to have bought presses of its own.
9. Balsas and Zinius are not really Slav papers but are included because of their anti-Communist attitude.
10. Nowy Kurier, a newly established Polish language paper, is not the successor of Kurier Polski and is currently quarreling with Glos Polski. There is danger that the quarrel may divide the Poles and lead to Communist penetration.
11. Nash Klych and Ukrainskie Slovo are published by the anti-Communist and anti-Soviet societies called WIGrosdienie and Prosvita, respectively. Members of the two societies were recently urged to subscribe to the two papers, and this should aid the circulation. There is a possibility that the two papers may merge in the future.
12. Tabor has fallen from the approval of both the Slav Union of Argentina and the Soviet Embassy. Emanuel Suda, the publisher of the paper, has not yet decided to close the paper down or not. It has recently been neutral or slightly anti-Communist and/or anti-Soviet.

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comment: Since the recent sale of Kurjer Polski printing presses to the Slav Union of Argentina (), many anti-Communist Slav papers which were printed in this establishment are finding it exceedingly difficult to find other plants which can do the work and which will charge them reasonable rates for paper and other expenses. The position of some of these papers is precarious and some may be forced to curtail publishing. The Communist papers, on the other hand, are increasing in size and importance.

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